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—AT THE—
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The subscriber having taken the Yount House, Newton, N. C., wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate travelers in a first-class style. Prices reasonable. Board by the day or week at reduced prices.
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Will be found the best stock and newest vehicles in town. Persons can be accommodated by us with anything in the livery line, and prices are guaranteed to give satisfaction. We only ask a trial.
Transportation to all the surrounding country.
We solicit the patronage of the public.
Respectfully,
HENKEL & CORPENING

BEHIND THE THRONE.

MEN WHOM THE PRESIDENT TRUSTS.
Washington Correspondence N. Y. Sun.

The White House is closed and the office-seekers are gone. They did not flock here at any time in the numbers expected, as it appeared early in the administration that they were likely to meet a chilly reception. Still, taking the five months together, a good many important changes have been made, and that is of even more consequence, light has been shed on the question who are the favorites of the administration, who have the President's ear and who are useful intermediaries.

It cannot be said that many New England politicians enjoy the President's confidence to a marked degree. He has no particular friend in Maine. Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, got his list accepted and went home content, though he threw dust in the reporter's eyes by affecting to be grouchy. Jones does not like to make his neighbors jealous by an ostentatious display of power. In Massachusetts the most eager friends of the President are the Mugwumps. Lawyer Williams, of Boston, one of these reformers, is credited with considerable influence at the White House. Representative Collins is welcome there also. This fact became known, and Collins was so pestered by friends that he fled to England to get rid of them. In Vermont Smalley got what he wanted and is happy. Connecticut Waller received a fat place, and Barnum is freely consulted. New York is, of course, taken care of personally by the President and Secretaries Manning and Whitney. To Washington eyes the distinctive feature of the situation in that State is the studied disregard of Tammany Hall.

The New Jersey Senator McPherson was supposed to be on very friendly terms with the executive. But his trouble with Kelsey, it is thought will damage his influence. Randall is the Pennsylvania leader, and ex-Senator Scott is also credited with great influence. Scott represented Grover Cleveland here before Congress last winter in the silver coinage matter, and is supposed to be in full accord with his views on other subjects. In the little State of Delaware Mr. Bayard has full swing. In Maryland Senator Gorman at one time almost monopolized the President's favors, but of late he has had less attention. Mr. Barbour is reckoned the most useful man to know in Virginia. In North Carolina Senator Ransom is quoted much higher than his colleague, the anecdotal Senator Vance, who, it is said, doesn't see the joke in civil service reform.

Rumor has it that the personal relations of Bayard and Wade Hampton of South Carolina are not so cordial as of yore, and that Senator Hampton is not so influential with this as he has been with Republican administrations. The rumor, however, may be tattle. No, very decided indications come from Georgia, but the highly respectable and virtuous Senator Brown will no doubt get his full share of administrative favors.

Senator Jones put first in influence among the Florida politicians, though little has gone to that State yet. Early in his administration President Cleveland gave the Alabama delegation a sharp snub, but since then they have been quite successful in getting their shade accepted. For a time Senator Pugh was an open critic of the administration, but his conversion was as sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus. He was growing at Senator Vest one day at the lack of Democracy in the administration when a newsboy passed, and Senator Vest bought a copy of an afternoon paper, which he found contained three appointments for which Senator Pugh had long been waiting.

"Well, Pugh," said Vest, "what do you think of the administration now?" "I think," replied the Alabama Senator, "that it is a model administration, and deserves the support of every Democrat."

Mississippi is a Cabinet State, and its patronage passes under Secretary Lamar's eye. All was friendly and pleasant there till Postmaster Meade, of Hazlehurst, was dismissed for his record in the bulldozing case. Meade and his friends think that Lamar might have defended their case more boldly, and the administration is just now rather at discount as a consequence. In Louisiana the President's open partiality for the Gibson-Jonas faction has split the party into hostile camps, and trouble is predicted in the near future. Nor is the Administration

liked in Texas. In that State the discontent is perhaps more open and general than in almost any other. Representatives Mills and Regan are very frank in their hostility, and the Senators are, to say the least, indifferent. Arkansas is modest and satisfied. The patronage is intrusted to Attorney-General Garland, and he has made a very sparing use of his power. Tennessee is disgruntled. Senator Harris and Representative McMillan speak harshly of the Administration, and seek no favors of it. Senator Jackson, however, was at one time certainly, and may be yet, quite a favorite of the President. Carlisle is Kentucky's tower of strength. The President likes and trusts him—all the more, perhaps, because he asks few favors. The Senators are not very cordial. Blackburn talks sharply about the President's course, and Ad Beck is said to take little stock in it.

Getting back across the Ohio river, Hoadley is reported to have the nearest access to the throne of any Ohio politician. Senator Payne is not thought to be making his points. The old Romans and war horses are not very warmly entreated to suggest names. In Indiana Voorhees and McDonald have much more influence than Hendricks. In Illinois Morrison is supreme. Chairman Dickinson, of the Michigan State Democratic committee, is credited with getting attention to his wishes. Wisconsin is another Cabinet State, and is in charge of Postmaster-General Vilas. Gen. Bragg, for some reason, is under a cloud, in spite of his Chicago speech. The Missouri Senators are neither of them enthusiastic, but both have been pretty well cared for and should not complain. Ex-Governor Glick is spoken of as powerful in Kansas, and Boss Paterson in Colorado. On the Pacific slope Field has some influence, and Representative Henley has a number of good things.

A YANKEE ELECTRICIAN TRYING TO SWINDLE A NORTH CAROLINA LADY.

Wilmington Star.
A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes from New York: Virginia McKee, daughter of Col. D. K. McKee, of Wilmington, N. C., has a large type-writing bureau on Broadway. Some years ago she conceived the idea of an electrical connection which would enable a single operator to run two or more instruments at once. This idea carried into practice revealed the possibility of an important discovery in telegraphy, since a similar process would dispense with a necessity of copying the messages when received and insure absolute accuracy and privacy in their transmission. Miss McKee worked five years on a machine for this purpose, and was then introduced to George Hathaway, an expert electrician who would test the thing and see if it could be put into practical use. The machine was taken by Mr. Hathaway and returned in a few days out of order. The next heard of him was that he had claimed the idea as his own, and organized a company in Philadelphia to introduce it. This is Miss McKee's version of the matter, and she announces her determination to obtain her rights through the courts. Hathaway is now introducing the new system into England.

This is something after the manner in which poor John Gill, of Newbern, was swindled out of an invention perfected by himself, that put millions of dollars into the pocket of the sharp Connecticut yankee who got the patent, while the inventor died almost penniless.

SIAMESE NEGRO TWINS.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer.
Dr. G. D. Paschal, of Hartsboro, was called to attend a negro woman on Mr. H. Den Ferraill's plantation. Arriving there he found the woman in confinement. She finally gave birth to a child, or to children, we hardly know which. The child had two fully-developed heads on two fully-developed necks.
Both heads were covered with hair and each face presented distinct features. There was only one body, but with two entirely distinct fronts, both showing it was two males. It had three legs, four arms and four hands, with one arm having a foot on one side and a hand on the other. The child was still-born, but was fully developed and weighed ten or twelve pounds. On account of not having alcohol or ice with which to preserve it, the monstrosity was buried. The mother is reported to be getting along all right.

Miss Cleveland has already made \$50,000 from her book. This is as such as her brother's annual salary, and she has been in the White House only five months.

CONFEDERATES AT WEST POINT.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The Wilmington *Star* prints the following table showing how certain Confederate Generals stood at West Point:

Name	No. Class
Al. Sid. Johnston, Ky.	1826, 8 41
Leonidas Polk, N. C.	1827, 6 38
Jefferson Davis, Miss.	1823, 23 33
R. E. Lee, Va.	1829, 2 46
Gen. E. Johnston, Va.	1829, 13 46
Benj. S. Ewell, Va.	1830, 3 45
Rich. S. Gattin, N. C.	1832, 35 45
Braxton Bragg, N. C.	1837, 5 50
Jubal A. Early, Va.	1837, 18 50
J. C. Pemberton, Pa.	1837, 27 50
W. H. T. Walker, Ga.	1837, 46 50
G. T. Beauregard, La.	1838, 2 43
Jerry T. Gilmer, N. C.	1839, 3 31
R. S. Ewell, Va.	1840, 15 41
J. G. Martin, N. C.	1850, 14 41
Thos. Jordan, Va.	1840, 41 41
R. S. Garnet, Va.	1841, 27 52
R. B. Garnet, Va.	1841, 29 52
G. W. Rains, Ala.	1842, 3 56
G. W. Smith, Ky.	1842, 8 56
Mansfield Lovell, D. C.	1842, 9 56
D. H. Hill, S. C.	1842, 28 56
B. H. Anderson, S. C.	1842, 40 56
Earl Van Dorn, Miss.	1842, 42 56
J. Longstreet, Ala.	1842, 54 56
R. S. Ripley, N. Y.	1743, 7 39
S. B. Buckner, Ky.	1843, 7 25
W. H. C. Whiting, Miss.	1845, 1 45
Barnard E. Bee, S. C.	1845, 33 41
Thos. J. Jackson, Va.	1846, 17 59
Geo. E. Pickett, Ills.	1846, 59 59
A. P. Hill, Va.	1847, 15 38
Henry Heth, Va.	1847, 38 38
Robt. Ransom, N. C.	1850, 18 44
C. S. Winder, Md.	1850, 22 44
Junius Daniel, N. C.	1851, 33 42
L. S. Baker, N. C.	1851, 42 52
J. E. B. Stuart, Va.	1854, 13 46

It will be observed that General Whiting graduated at the head of his class. General Beauregard and William H. Wright, a Wilmington boy, stood about equal in their class, and Wright was awarded the post of honor. Wright died a few years after graduation. Gen. Lee graduated next to head, and he soon established for himself a fine reputation, which ripened with mature age, so that even before the war he was esteemed the finest officer in the army. Those who withheld that praise from him conferred it on Albert Sydney Johnston, who at graduation had seven ahead of him in his class.

The first engineer in the army was probably Gen. Gilmer, of this State, who stood three in his class. Gen. Jackson, who has had no superior in the history of the world in certain qualities that achieve victory on the battlefield as well as success in campaigns, had sixteen classmates "superior" to him at West Point, and Job Stuart stood 13.
The *Star* mentions that at West Point edict Whiting was spoken of as "Solomon" because of his very remarkable intellectual promise.
In after life Gen. Whiting was so intellectual that doubtless all the promises of his youth were fulfilled. He was conversant with a large range of subjects and his information seemed almost without limit. In his profession he maintained an enviable reputation, especially as an engineer officer. Gen. Longstreet, who was one of the best fighters in the service, graduated two from foot in a large class.

Looking over the list it would seem that a majority of those who graduated near the top bore themselves accordingly when the grand test of merit came, while, as might have been expected, some others who did not secure laurels at school possessed in a high degree the elements of a soldier and won fine reputations in the field.

A REAL REPUBLICAN.

Arkansas Traveler.
I ain't gwine ter stay in dis heah country no longer den I ken be p', remarked an old negro, whose general good humor and satisfied condition rendered his observation significant.

"What's de matter Eli?" some one asked.
"Nebur mine whin't de matter, I kain't stay in dis country."
"Anybody been abusing you?"
"Yus, sah, da is."
"Infringe on your rights?"
"Sah?"
"Tramp on your rights?"
"Yus, sah, da did. Tramped on me wid bot feet."

"Tell me about it."
"Wall, yer knows, sah, I see er mighty nag for chillun. I see got some twelbe ur fifteen at my 'house, yer know. Dis mawmin' while da waz all out in de yard it struck me dor wuz er powerful chance o' them, so I gwinter count. Wall, sah, wife, 'eah?" She sorter 'naded de subject, but at las' she 'knowledged dat de extra chillun 'longed ter her sister whut wuz dun run away. Now, boss, how long does yer reckon I had been er tratin' dat extra load?"
"I have no idea."
"No, sah, I doan s'pose yer hes. I'd been feedin' dem chillun f'r two mun's, sah. I thought dat it tuck a powerful chance ter eat, but I didn't think, sah, dat my wife wuz er stufin' de balklec box dat er way. No, sah, I ain't gwine ter stay heah."

DR. HENDREN FOUND GUILTY AND SUSPENDED.

Statesville Landmark.

The investigation of the charges against Rev. L. L. Hendren, D. D., late presiding elder of this district, began as stated in our last at Mooresville, on Wednesday of last week. It continued three days and two nights, or until Friday evening, 21st. Rev. L. W. Crawford and Rev. W. Callahan, of the original committee of investigation, were challenged, and Revs. Z. Rush and F. H. Swindell were appointed in their stead. Mr. Swindell was not present. The committee which heard the case was composed of Revs. J. C. Roper, P. F. W. Stamey, Joseph Wheeler, M. V. Sherrill, Z. Rush and J. T. Abernethy. Rev. W. M. Robery, D. D., appeared for the defence and Revs. G. W. Ivey and J. H. Corcoran for the prosecution. The accused was charged on one charge and three specifications. The charge was "immorality;" the specifications were "fornication, in places and circumstances." Five witnesses were examined "person and one deposition was read. The questions and answers were taken down *verbatim*. The defence was not present. The young man to whom he was alleged to have made improper overtures was of the witness stand sixteen hours. The result of the trial was that Dr. Hendren was found guilty of the charge preferred against him. The committee was unanimous in its report. It suspends him from the ministry, and from all the ordinances of the church. The report will go up to the annual conference and if it is sustained Dr. Hendren's expulsion will follow.

UNION PHILOSOPHY.

There is a wide difference between a splendor and a happy land. I was reading the other day how poor and miserable were the millions of common people in Russia and how rich were the nobility. It made me sick and sad. Our people know nothing about poverty. We think we are poor, but we are rich compared with the outside world. We live in a blessed land, and ought to be contented and happy, and we would be if we didn't look over the fence too much. If our nabor buys a new carriage or paints his house or gets a new carpet, we begin to lament on our inability to do the same thing. We look over the fence and come back discontented. The best way is to visit those who are worse off than we are. Roland says he is not as poor as some folks, and he told me about an old blind man who actually plowed his cotton with a one-eyed mule, and made a pretty fair crop. What a kindness it was in our Creator to make the best things the cheapest things. The rich cannot buy up all the air nor the water, nor our good health nor the love of wife and children. They can't keep us from planting corn and potatoes, and the sun will shine and the showers will come and if we can't have the luxuries of life we can rejoice in the comforts.

THE DIFFERENCE.

New York Sun.

A Democrat is one who believes in the elevation of the individual citizen, in the independent self-government, so far as the constitution allows, of the town, the county and the State, and in the limitation of the power of the Federal government; and a Republican is one who believes in magnifying the power of the Federal government and in subjecting the individual citizen, the township and the State to the interference and control of Federal authority. A Democrat is one who believes that railroads and telegraphs should be regulated and controlled by the operation of free competition, with as little interference as possible on the part of the Federal legislature and the executive; and a Republican is one who believes that telegraphs should belong to the Federal government, and should be managed by it, and that thousands of additional government agents and office-holders should be employed for the purpose. Some Republicans also believe that railroads should likewise belong to the government and be conducted by it; but these are very advanced Republicans, and the great body of that party have not yet adopted that opinion.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will celebrate his seventy-sixth birthday next Saturday.

BILL NYE'S BUDGET.

A BIOGRAPHY OF BEN FRANKLIN.

Ben on Old-b.

Benjamin Franklin, formerly of Boston, came very near being an only child. If seventeen children had not come to bless the home of Benjamin's parents, they would have been childless. Think of getting up in the morning and picking out your shoes and stockings from among seventeen pairs of them. Imagine yourself a child, gentle reader, in a family where you would be called up every morning to select your own cad of spruce gun from a collection of seventeen similar cads stuck on the window sill. And yet B. Franklin never murmured or repined. He desired to go to sea, and to avoid this he was apprenticed to his brother James who was a printer. It is said that Franklin at once took hold of the great Archimedes lever and jerked it early and late in the interest of freedom. It is claimed that Franklin at this time invented a deadly weapon known as the printer's towel. He found that common crash towel could be saturated with glue, molasses, antimony, concentrated lye and roller composition, and that after a few years of time and perspiration it could harden so that the constant reader or veritas could be stabbed with it and die so soon.

Many think that Franklin's other scientific experiments were productive of more lasting benefit to mankind than this, but I do not agree with them. This paper was called the *New England Courant*. It was edited jointly by James and Benjamin Franklin, and was started to supply a long felt want. Benjamin edited the paper a part of the time and James a part of the time. The idea for having two editors was not for the purpose of giving variety of volume to the editorial page, but it was necessary for one to run the paper while the other was in jail. In those days you couldn't sue the king, and then when the king came in the office next day and stopped his paper and took out his, you couldn't put off on "our informant" and go right along with the paper. You had to go to jail, while your subscribers wondered why their paper did not come, and the paste soured in the tin dipper in the sanctum, and the circus passed by on the other side.

How many of us today, fellow journalists, would be willing to stay in jail, while the lawn festival and the kangaroo came and went? Who, of all our company, would go to a prison cell for the cause of freedom, while a double column ad of sixteen aggregated circuses and eleven congresses of ferocious beasts, fierce and fragrant from their native hair, went by us?

At the age of seventeen Ben got disgusted with his brother and went to Philadelphia and New York where he got a chance to sub for a few weeks and then got a regular sit. Franklin was a good printer, and finally got to be foreman. He made an excellent foreman, sitting by the hour in the composing room and spitting on the stone, while he cussed the make up and press work of other papers. Then he would go into the editorial rooms and scare the editors to death with a wild shriek for more copy. He knew just how to conduct himself as a foreman, so that strangers would think he owned the paper.

In 1780, at the age of 24, Franklin married and established the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. He was then considered a great man, and most every one took his paper. Franklin grew to be a great journalist, and spelled hard words with great fluency. He never tried to be a humorist in any of his newspaper work, and everybody respected him.

Along about 1746 he began to study the construction and habits of lightning, and inserted a local in his paper in which he said that he would be obliged to any of his readers who might notice any new or odd specimens of lightning, if they would send them to the *Gazette* office by express for examination. Every time there was a thunder storm Franklin would tell the foreman to edit the paper, and armed with a string and an old fruit jar, he would go out on the hills and get enough lightning for a mess.

England in those days, partly on business and partly to shock the king. He used to delight in going to the castle with his breeches tucked into his boots, figuratively speaking, and attract a good deal of attention. It looked odd to the English, of course, to see him come into the royal presence and, leaning his wet umbrella up against the throne, asked the king, "How's trade?" Franklin never put on any friils, but he was not afraid of a crowned head. He used to say, frequently, that to him a king was no more than a seven-spot.

He did his best to prevent the revolutionary war, but he couldn't do it. Patrick Henry had said the war was inevitable and given it permission to come, and it came. He also went to Paris and got acquainted with a few crowned heads there. They thought a good deal of him in Paris and offered him a corner lot if he would build there and start a paper. They also promised him the county printing but he said no, he would have to go back to America or his wife would get uneasy about him.

Franklin wrote Richard's *Almanac* in 1732-57, and it was published in England. Benjamin Franklin had but one son, and his name was William. William was an illegitimate son though he lived to be quite an old man, he never got over it entirely, but continued to be but an illegitimate son all his life. Everybody urged him to do differently but he refused to do so.

N. C. EXHIBITS AT NORTHERN FAIRS.

Raleigh Chronicle.

The State never had a more energetic and practical worker in its employ than Mr. John T. Patrick, the immigration agent. Seeing a great display being erected against the wall in the second story of the veranda at the Agricultural Building, a Chronicle reporter ventured to ascend and ask what it was. Mr. Patrick, who was at work with some mechanics fitting up some frames, greeted him politely and explained the object of the beautiful display, which extended the whole length of the building.

Said he, "I am not running an Exposition up here, but am getting an exhibit of North Carolina cereals, woods, grasses, minerals, ores, &c., which I propose to send to fairs throughout New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other Northern States this fall, into good shape so that it can be rapidly unpacked, put up, exhibited effectively, packed up again, and shipped." And then he explained the details to us. The frames are composed of numerous small squares, each square being a separate compartment to contain a specimen of something, and each is closed with glass. The frames contain nearly a hundred different kinds of wood, and form the exhibit of woods. He has specimens of all the cultivated plants and grasses, natural size, specimens of all seeds and grains, of all fruits and nuts, of all minerals and ores, &c., &c.—more things than we could enumerate in a column. There are some beautiful things like native gold, precious stones, &c. The frames containing these hundreds of specimens are to be hung on the wall. Legends setting forth the advantages and resources of N. C. are interspersed among the frames, and the whole is decorated with festoons of plaid from North Carolina mills, trimmed with a border of cotton bolts.

Mr. Patrick will put two complete exhibits of this size and exactly alike on the road in the Middle States.

A number of the fairs to which Mr. Patrick sends the exhibits have offered medals and diplomas for such displays.

To attract attention to his exhibit, Commissioner Patrick has issued a challenge to other States to meet him, as follows:

We will have a display of North Carolina products, woods, minerals and precious stones at the Warren county fair. While the specimens will not be large, they will be arranged in a handsome shape, showing the greatest variety ever exhibited by a single State. And we challenge the State seeking immigration to compete with us for the medal and diplomas that are offered by the society.

Yours very truly,
J. T. PATRICK,
Commissioner of Immigration.

The Reading (Pa.) Times says of Mr. Patrick's exhibit at that fair: "The entire northern end of the building will be occupied by the display of the State of North Carolina."

play of the State of North Carolina. The display is intended to show the capabilities of the 'Old Tar State,' and will include everything that can be produced on her soil or can be found in her mines. There will also be full grown stalks of cotton in bloom, with open bolls of cotton, showing how the staple article of the South is produced."

STATE NEWS.

Chicago capitalists are soon to build a line of street cars in Charlotte.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: Mr. John C. Scarborough, late State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is preaching in Hertford county, it is said.

Asheville *Advance*: The corn crop all over Western North Carolina is the finest known, and some predict that next spring it will not be worth more than thirty or forty cents per bushel.

Wilson *Advance*: Mr. C. F. Finch says he has an oil well on the land near his mill, in this county. He has not bored for the oil yet but he says the indications are sufficient to convince him that he has "struck ile."

Ashboro *Courier*: The Hoover Hill Gold Mine in this county is perhaps the most prosperous mine in the State. During the six months ending June 30th, gold to the amount of \$37,469 was taken therefrom, at cost \$9,000, showing a net profit of \$28,469.

Greensboro *Patriot*: Trinity College has opened out with the largest number of students that has been there for many years. The prospects are good for the future. The faculty is made up of first-class men, and the work being done is equal to that of any other college in the South.

Chatham *Record*: Our tobacco planters are beginning to cut and cure their tobacco, and for the next few weeks they will be kept very busy. The best specimens of a season's tobacco that we have seen are some leaves which were cured last week by ex-Sheriff Taylor. They are of a Mahogany color and are beautifully cured, and would sell for probably a dollar a pound. He thinks half his crop will be equal to these leaves. He also showed us a green tobacco leaf which was 42 inches long and 23 inches wide. The tobacco crop all over the county is splendid and will be very remunerative. In a year or two Chatham will be one of the largest tobacco growing counties in the State.

Charlotte *Observer*: Concerning Dr. Hendren's case, which has heretofore been noticed in the *Observer*, the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* says: "After a fair and impartial hearing of the case, Dr. Hendren was suspended until the next annual conference. This is all that the committee could do according to our law. In such cases, in the interval of the annual conference, the law provides only for suspension until conference. The annual conference at Charlotte, November 25th, will consider and determine the case. If the annual conference find the accused guilty, as did the committee, and so determine he will be expelled. Whilst the church has acted promptly and vindicated itself, as was absolutely necessary, yet it is a great sorrow to us all that one of our number has so sadly fallen."

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Forest & Co.

It is not all of good farming to make money; keeping up, or rather steadily increasing the fertility of the farm, is always an item to be taken into consideration in summing up the farm profits.

While one farmer on new land that is reasonably rich may make more money by following special lines of farming, yet, taken as a class, those who fix themselves to follow mixed farming with the idea of building up the farm and increasing its productivity, are the ones that in the end accumulate the most money. It of requires some time to lay a sure foundation to build upon, yet which once fairly started and properly managed the profits are steady and sure. This is almost sure to follow, whether North, South, East or West. Fully as much depends upon the manager as upon the soil and location.

It is only a few men who are capable of taking a specialty and so managing as to build up a business that is certain to return a good profit each year.

The best or most profitable system that can be followed is to raise grain and grass and keep a number of stock sufficient to consume it.

Gen. Von Moltke's health is in a critical condition, and his death, it is feared, is near at hand.